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ABE VIEWS PLAN TO PROVIDE NUCLEAR CARRIER PORT

OW121229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Japan indicated Wednesday it may be open to a plan to provide home ports to U.S. nuclearpowered aircraft carriers. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a Diet committee the government would not reject such a plan only because they were nuclear-powered.

The foreign minister, replying to opposition questioners, said the government did not know whether the United States has a plan to use Yokosuka or Sasebo as home port for a nuclearpowered aircraft carrier.

Abe told a lower house committee that the government could not refuse the crewmen and their relatives to reside in Yokosuka or Sasebo on the grounds their ships are nuclearpowered.

GOVERNMENT FORMALLY APPROVES GRANTS TO AFRICA

OW110925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- The government Tuesday gave a formal go-ahead for 22 billion yen (89 million dollars) in grants to drought-stricken African countries. The outright grants, the third in a series for the current fiscal year, include 5.74 billion yen to help finance food supplies and related projects.

This has brought to 114 billion yen (462 million dollars) Japan's total committed financial assistance to these countries for the year ending next March. Specific assistance plans will be worked out through negotiations with the recipient countries.

The money for food-related projects forms part of 150 million dollars Japan earlier pledged to provide under international food assistance programs for the countries, including an additional 50 million dollars for the year Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe promised during his tour of three African countries last month. Projects under consideration include the construction of a 1 billion yen (4 million dollar) grain warehouse in Zambia. Food transportation, farmland development and waterway construction projects are also eyed, officials said.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

OW111135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- The Japanese and Brazilian Governments Tuesday signed an agreement on cooperation in a Brazilian agricultural development program. The program calls for Japanese cooperation, both governmental and private, in development of a vast bush zone in central Brazil, covering a total area of about 180 million hectares, for growing soybeans, corn, wheat, coffee and citrus.

The Japanese Government officially pledged its cooperation in the project when Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo visited Japan last May. On a private level, Japan has been promoting cooperation on an experimental basis at a 50,000-hectare site since 1979, investing about 7 billion yen (28.3 million dollars) so far.

Under the just-signed agreement, the two countries will jointly develop a 150,000-hectare area at a total cost of about 69.8 billion yen (282.6 million dollars), to be put up by the two sides on an equal basis. Of the funds to be provided by Japan, the government will extend a loan of 27.9 billion yen to the Brazilian Central Bank through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the International Cooperation Agency on condition that private financial institutions also provide loans.

FISCAL 1985 BUDGET PLANNING REACHES 'IMPASSE'

OW121241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Work on the fiscal 1985 national budget has run into an impasse as calls by the Ministry of Finance to slash spending met stiff objection from other government agencies, ministry officials said Wednesday. "We've never had such a hard time before (in compiling an annual budget)," said a senior official at the ministry's Budget Bureau.

The ministry, which plans to complete work on its budget proposal by December 24, has indicated it will set the total budget expenditure for the year beginning April 1 at around 52 trillion yen (210 billion dollars), compared with this year's 50.63 billion yen (205 billion dollars). Its declared policy is to keep the general expenditure -- the total budget expenditure minus debt servicing expenses and allocations to local governments -- at no higher than the current fiscal year's 32.86 trillion yen (133 billion dollars) and to reduce the amount of new deficit-covering bonds by 1 trillion yen (4 billion dollars).

But this policy is being hampered by objections to the proposed drastic cuts in subsidies to local governments and growing calls for an increased public work spending. State Minister Toshio Komoto, known as an expansionist, said Tuesday that public works spending, which was slashed by 0.9 percent in the current fiscal year, needs to be increased 6.5 percent in the new fiscal year to keep the momentum of business recovery.

The Budget Bureau official said "there is another hurdle to be cleared." An apparent reference to strong calls among Liberal-Democratic Party members for a substantial increase in the defense budget. The official said the picture does not look any better on the revenue side.

Total tax revenues next year will come to only 37.5 trillion yen (152 billion dollars) even including additional revenues that might be brought about by the tax reform now being studied by the government tax system council, he said. Non-tax revenues would total 3.3 trillion yen (13.4 billion dollars) at most, and the overall budget revenue would fall short of the projected expenditure by "several hundred billion yen."

This seems to compel the Finance Ministry to abandon its policy of reducing the deficit-covering bond issue by 1 trillion yen next fiscal year. But the official emphasized that the policy must be maintained, saying that a failure could undermine the government pledge to stop relying on deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS CHON-WICKHAM TALKS

SK130240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 12 Dec 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December commentary: "Power-Reeking Junket"]

[Text] On 9 December, Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, sneaked into South Korea. Receiving Wickham, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the North is showing an ominous move and made a fuss before him about the necessity of attaining a balance of power through strengthening combat capability. The puppet defense minister also said that he hopes Wickham will direct continuous interest and support to security in South Korea. Wickham promised traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his stooges that he will do his best to meet their request.

The conspiracy between the head of the U.S. military and the Chon Tu-hwan clique shows that they are accelerating new war preparations on the pretext of southward invasion in Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique babbled about someone's ominous move. However, such a move is being staged in the South.

Wickham, who came to South Korea from across the ocean, will inspect the puppet army units and the U.S. forces occupying South Korea during his stay until 13 December. This shows that he sneaked into South Korea to conspire for a war and expedite war preparations.

Today, because of the firing incident in Panmunjom kicked off by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, our country is in a state of ultra-high tension in which an armed clash can be touched off at any moment. At this very moment, the head of the U.S. military sneaked into South Korea and is going around many places. It goes without saying that such a move is ominous.

The U.S. imperialists, in actuality, are hastening to provoke a new war in Korea. In last November alone, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, the commander and deputy commander of the U.S. Air Force Pacific, the deputy commander of the 22nd U.S. Airlift Command, which is assigned a mission of carrying out strategic airlifts for the Korean front in an emergency, and other high-ranking operational officials of the U.S. military came to South Korea in succession, openly and secretly.

Successive large-scale offensive operational exercises were staged recently in South Korea, including the combined air force training, in which more than 1,100 planes were mobilized, and surprise attack exercises aimed at infiltrating commando into the northern half of the republic. Numerous planes fly into South Korea from bases around Korea and there are aggressive warships in the seas around South Korea.

Even after the firing incident in Panmunjom, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated spy planes into our side's airspace in succession and perpetrated espionage activities.

It is very clear that the visit to South Korea by the head of the U.S. Military is aimed at instigating the puppets to North-South confrontation. As for Wickham, he fostered traitor Chon Tu-hwan after designating him as his stooge. When the former dictator was eliminated, Wickham handed over the puppet troops under his command to the traitor, making him carry out the 12 December military coup and the 17 May fascist measure. Thus, Wickham enabled him to take power as president.

Wickham raved that he will remove the threat to security with the approach of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics. This revealed the criminal intent of the U.S. imperialists to increase armed forces in South Korea on the pretext of ensurance of international sports events and to support his stooges, the servants of war, with strength. The U.S. imperialists are paying lip-service to peace but they cannot conceal their bellicose nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot conceal its filthy nature as a traitor who dashes along the road of confrontation and war under the billboard of dialogue under its U.S. masters' patronage.

We are keenly watching the ominous move of the war provocateurs.

VRPR Comments

SK120722 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a meeting with Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, at noon yesterday, repeated the false and nonexistent threat of southward invasion and raved about the combat capability build-up of the South Korean and U.S. forces. This reveals once again his scheme to provoke a war of northward invasion by building up the combat capability of the South Korean Army and the U.S. forces in South Korea under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion. Although the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are raving about peace and dialogue in words, in actuality they are scheming at heart to accelerate the preparations for provoking a new war of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan met a U.S. warmonger and raved about the combat capability build-up of the South Korean and U.S. forces at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, having intentionally shot to death the North's security guards in the conference room area of Panmunjom are viciously staging anticommunist rackets. This realistically proves that they are warmongers pursuing a war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the criminal maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion and should withdraw the U.S. forces and all lethal weapons from South Korea.

MILITARY COMMANDERS MEETING IN SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK130348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on December 11 held "meetings of leading commanders" of the three services of the puppet army all at once and openly set "combat power buildup" and "its maximization" as the "goal" for the new year 1985, crying for the "establishment of a war posture", according to a radio report from Seoul. This shows how recklessly the puppets are running about to render the situation more strained in the new year and step up the war provocation moves against the northern half of the republic in defiance of bitter denunciation by our people.

VRPR Decries Meeting

SK120757 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted the so-called key commanders meeting of the three services, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force on 11 December.

Babbling about the establishment of combat readiness against the North's so-called surprise-attack provocations in the new year, they said that they will set aside 1985 as the year for completion of combat readiness for the initial stage of war and will do their utmost to build up combat capability.

This shows once again how frenziedly the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in its plot to provoke a new war of aggression in this land under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion. The meetings of the warmongers are not to be treated lightly, as they were held at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula again by perpetrating the criminal Panmunjom shooting incident, and daily staging war exercise rackets comparable to a real war.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan, who are frightened by the daily strengthening struggle of the masses of all walks of life for democratization and against the United States and dictatorship, are attempting the extricate themselves from the crisis of the colonial fascist rule by provoking a war of northward invasion. This is a intolerable challenge against the masses at home and abroad desiring peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should learn a lesson from the miserable defeat suffered in the last Korean war and immediately stop the maneuvers to repair a new war.

KIM POK-SIN MEETS CHINESE LIGHT INDUSTRY EXPERTS

SK122345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2335 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission, on December 11 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with Chinese light industrial experts visiting Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Yi Kil-tu and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. She arranged a dinner for the guests.

GDR ENVOY CONVEYS HONECKER LETTER TO KIM

SK121550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea. Present on the occasion was First Vice-Minister of foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok.

The ambassador conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

CHAIRMAN OF AUSTRIAN CP MEETS WPK DELEGATION

SK111155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- Franz Muhri, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, on December 7 met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Franz Muhri.

Franz Muhri expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and the entire party members and his own to comrade Kim Il-song. He stressed the need to further develop the relations between his party and the WPK and conduct an intensive solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. He stressed that the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries made a great contribution to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the DPRK ambassador to Austria.

CHONG CHUN-KI FETES UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

SK130411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a banquet for Rafael M. Salas, U.N. under secretary general and executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and his party on a visit to Korea on December 12 at the Ongnyu Restaurant. Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, First Vice-Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and other officials concerned.

Present on invitation were the U.N. under secretary general and executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, his party and Slobodan Ristic, representative of the United Nations Development Programme in our country. The banquet was addressed by Chong Chun-ki and Rafael M. Salas. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PLENARY MEETING DECISIONS IMPLEMENTATION URGED

SK130431 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 12 Dec 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December editorial: "Let Us Achieve a New, Even Greater Victory by Thoroughly Implementing the Decisions of the 10th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 10th plenum of the 6th WPK Central Committee was held under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The plenum discussed the national economic plan for 1985 and adopted decisions.

At the meeting the leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a programmatic teaching showing the way to bring about new upsurges in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the next year and in socialist economic construction. The programmatic teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting is a guiding principle to which our functionaries, party members, and working people must hold fast in socialist economic construction.

The 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee, which was held at an important time when the struggle to implement the party's great program for socialist economic construction is entering a period of new, greater progress, was a meeting of significance which has provided a significant opportunity to make an epochal turn in overall socialist economic construction.

As a major task in economic construction for the next year, the plenary meeting urged priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and placing emphasis on the metallurgical industry in order to bring about new upsurges in socialist economic construction and epochally improve the people's standard of living. The meeting appealed to the whole party and all the people to turn out in the struggle to accomplish this task.

Production should be stabilized at a high level in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system, and an epochal turn should be made in socialist economic construction and in improving the people's standard of living by thoroughly complying with the self-supporting financial operation system. This is an important call of the plenary meeting held this time.

A fundamental improvement should be made in supplying materials as well as in the organizational work for cooperative production and transport work. This is an important task which the plenary meeting has put forth to successfully fulfill the national economic plan for the next year and to improve the economic management work.

These tasks, which our party seeks to accomplish by placing emphasis on the economic work, are a reflection of our party's firm will and determination to glorify the next year with a proud victory in socialist economic construction, implement the decisions of the sixth party congress brilliantly, and enable people to live more affluent and civilized lives.

Major problems arising under the complicated circumstances have been pointed out; the way has been shown to make a breakthrough for new upsurges by concentrating efforts on the problems; and boundless encouragement and confidence have been given to our people. This is the significance of the plenary meeting held this time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All functionaries of the state economic organizations and the working people, with firm belief and courage, must turn out as one in the struggle to attain the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction. At the same time, they must bring about new great upsurges in socialist economic construction by mobilizing all capacities and potential.

The coming year, 1985, is a meaningful year that will mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of our party. This meaningful year should be glorified with great upsurges in economic construction. This will be something incomparably rewarding and meaningful.

This year, we have established a firm basis for new victory in economic construction work. This year, upholding the militant appeal of the party, our people have placed emphasis on Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts, while vigorously carrying out the struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan. By so doing, they have realized great progress in making a breakthrough for new upsurges in economic construction.

This year in particular, we finally won the proud victory of attaining the target of 10 million tons of grain by reaping an unprecedented bumper harvest under the party's guidance. We also provided a firm foundation from which we can enhance the people's livelihood to a higher stage by vigorously waging the struggle to carry out the light industrial and service revolutions, upholding the party's call. We should wage a vigorous struggle to make a breakthrough for new economic upsurges next year on the basis of the successes we have already won by directing our efforts to the mining industry, the railway transport field, and the metal industry in accordance with the decisions of the plenum. We should further develop all domains of the national economy, including the power, machine, and chemical industries and agriculture, vigorously struggling to epochally promote the people's livelihood.

We should direct our efforts to implementing the decisions of the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee calling for an increase in production of non-ferrous metal in accordance with the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, calling for strengthening of foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries and other nations. By so doing, we can glorify 1985 as the year of a new great turning point in the history of socialist construction in our country, and can register a great advance in carrying out the magnificent 10 long-range targets.

The national economic plans for next year adopted at the current plenary meeting correctly reflect the concrete reality and demands in economic development in our country. They were prepared in order to enable us to continuously effect economic upsurges by vigorously inspiring our socialist economic construction.

This shows the refined leadership and outstanding implementation capability of our party, which vigorously organizes and mobilizes the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to meet the matured demands in economic development and our people's aspiration, and deeply understands them.

Militant tasks in economic construction for next year put forth by our party at its plenary meeting are inspiring all party members and workers throughout the country and vigorously encouraging them to a new struggle and exploits.

Because the current plenary meeting gave our people a brilliant prospect and great encouragement, it serves as a milestone further accelerating the struggle for rapid development of economic construction. Vigorously accelerating the grand march to implement the decisions of the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee is glorious and rewarding work to consolidate the material foundation for strengthening the nation's economic and political might, for the final victory of socialism, and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

When all the people across the nation carry out next year's economic plans successfully, cherishing lofty political and ideological resolution and endless loyalty to the party, and unanimously rising up in a struggle, the might of unity and cohesion of our people, who are advancing vigorously in firm unity around the party and the leader, will be demonstrated and a new great advance will be made in the struggle of our party and our people to model the whole society on the chuche idea.

Upholding the decisions of the plenary meeting, all domains and all units should courageously rise in a new advance movement to successfully carry out next year's militant tasks. What is important in effecting a new turning point in socialist economic construction, upholding the decisions of the plenum is for all functionaries, party members, and workers to demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of accomplishing, without fail, the economic tasks put forth by the party with firm and lofty political and ideological resolution and determination.

The national economic plan for the next year is a realistic and scientific one worked out by determining and calculating the prevailing situation and production potential of each sector and unit, and by comprehensive and collective discussion. The plan for the next year put forth for the sectors and units of the national economy is one that can be fulfilled without problems if we struggle properly, and is one worked out in such a way as to mobilize people, filling people with a lofty fighting spirit to turn out for the fulfillment of the plan. Accordingly, the economic tasks put forth by the plenary meeting give new confidence and courage to our people.

We have the wise leadership of the party and the leader; the invincible might stemming from the unity and cohesion of the party and the people; and the unassailable asset of the self-reliant national economy, with boundless production potential. Under these circumstances, we can accomplish any task put forth by the party, if we turn out with renewed determination.

Our party has launched a bold operation with a plan to glorify the next year as a meaningful one in the history of our party and the fatherland, and urged the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting. Therefore, now is the time for all party members and working people to turn out in unison, upholding the party's intent. All party members and working people must, with renewed determination and resolution, turn out to implement the decisions of the plenum and accomplish the tasks of their sectors and units by fully grasping the party's intent. Without unyielding struggle, the national economic plan for the next year cannot be successfully fulfilled, even if it is a realistic and scientific one. All people must exert all efforts and vigorously struggle in an exemplary manner to fulfill the national economic plan for the next year by turning out with overflowing fighting spirit and will.

The functionaries and working people of all sectors and units must deal with the plan for the next year and fulfill it without fail with the stand and attitude that the plan is precisely a law, and a task put forth by the party that should be unconditionally accomplished.

Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the functionaries and working people must overcome difficulties by their own struggle, and fulfill the daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly plans without fail.

The situation in which the plan for the next year must be fulfilled and new progress made in socialist economic construction calls for the guidance functionaries to strictly adhere to the Tae'an work system, and further improve economic management and organizational work in accordance with its demand. The correctness and superiority of the Tae'an work system have been fully displayed during the course of our socialist economic construction. Thus, it is the most superior economic management system. Accordingly, economic management should be conducted, and economic organizational work carried out, in accordance with its demand. This is precisely the way to bring about ceaseless upsurges in production and develop our economy constantly and rapidly.

At this plenary meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the Tae'an work system is a superior economic management system, and the economic management work should be carried out in accordance with its demand. He has taught that all economic guidance functionaries should, in this regard, fulfill their responsibilities and play their roles.

All economic guidance functionaries must be fully aware that they are the commanding staff assigned to the important guardpost of the revolution thanks to the lofty political trust of the party, and are the guidance functionaries responsible for the economy of the country. Then, they must work out and responsibly implement measures to more properly carry out economic management and organization work. All functionaries of committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and all other economic guidance organizations must stabilize production at a high level with a lofty sense of responsibility, thoroughly comply with the self-supporting financial operation system, and ceaselessly renew technical and economic standards. At the same time, they must conduct economic management and operation in a more rational and scientific way. By doing so, they must see to it that the Tae'an work system is more properly implemented.

In particular, units of the self-supporting financial operation system should be correctly established, all functionaries and working people should be encouraged to actively comply with the self-supporting financial operation system, and the regulations for the system should be updated in accordance with the prevailing situation for their correct application. By doing so, the overall economic work should be more properly carried out based on the socialist economic principles in accordance with the party's demand and intent.

In fulfilling next year's plan, functionaries must make their best efforts in supplying materials and organizational work for cooperative production and transport. The course of production is precisely the course of the consumption of materials and resources, and production means transport, and vice versa. Without the proper supply of materials, resources, and cooperative products and the organizational work for transport, the stabilization of production and the strict application of the self-supporting financial operation system are unthinkable. This is precisely why our party demands that priority be given to the extractive industry, railroad transport, and the metallurgical industry, the prime industries on which overall national economic development largely depends, and that the material supply work and the organizational work for cooperative production and transport be more thoroughly carried out.

As demanded by the party, functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, the Economic Guidance Committees of the provinces, and other economic guidance organizations must adhere to material supply work and organizational work for cooperative production and transport in a revolutionary manner.

All functionaries must go to plants and enterprises to grasp the status of the supply and utilization of materials and cooperative products, and must properly organize regulatory work to give priority to this area. By doing so, they must see to it that all plants and enterprises secure enough materials and give priority to producing cooperative products, and that products, fuel, resources, and facilities are transported swiftly.

Overall management activities should be thoroughly examined and appraised; the spirit of managing the national economy in a manner worthy of masters should be fully displayed; and the conservation struggle should be intensified. This is important in order to fulfill next year's economic plan.

A socialist economy is a planned economy, and is an economy of balance. Examination and appraisal are required. If the rule-of-thumb method is used, our economy cannot be managed in accordance with the demand of socialist economic principles and, accordingly, a planned and balanced economic development is impossible.

We should use our brains to increase production with less raw material, fuel, resources, and labor, thereby increasing the amount of production per person and systematically reducing cost so that we may enhance the interest of workers in production and highly demonstrate their creative zeal and positive attitude.

The functionary who manages an enterprise well is one who ascertains and calculates the status of the utilization of the basic elements of production such as raw materials, fuel, and resources and ensures that these are saved and used sparingly. All functionaries in all sectors and units should actively find ways to increase production with available facilities, resources, and labor with an attitude befitting masters in managing the national economy.

Functionaries should ascertain and calculate everything as masters and should highly demonstrate the spirit of producing more with less so that the consumption level of fabrics can be systematically reduced and the efficiency of labor production continuously enhanced. Above all, the struggle to save should be strengthened. All functionaries and working people in all sectors of the people's economy should deeply study ways to thoroughly eliminate even a small amount of waste and to increase production with less coal and electricity, and should actively implement the methods of savings they find.

Success in the struggle to carry out the decision of the plenary meeting depends decisively on how party organizations of various levels carry out party guidance. Party organizations at various levels should ensure that the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward at the plenary meeting and the decision of the plenary meeting are deeply implanted in party members and working people so that they clearly understand the task set forth in the plenary meeting and the method to carry it out and make strenuous efforts to carry out next year's plan with firm faith and confidence.

In particular, party organizations should strengthen party guidance so that economic guiding functionaries are deeply aware of the fact that they are assigned the task of effecting a great upsurge in carrying out the economic task for next year and planning and supervising the economic work. By doing so, they should make sure that the whole country is busy with the struggle to carry out the decision of the plenary meeting, and that every workplace overflows with revolutionary spirit.

When we vigorously advance along the road directed by the party, there will be no fort we cannot occupy and there will be a brighter future before us. We should maintain the high revolutionary spirit of the entire party membership, the whole country, and all the people, vigorously launching into following the directive of the party and devoting all our strength and wisdom to carry out the decision of the plenary meeting so that we can glorify next year -- the year of great significance in the history of our party and the fatherland -- with a great upsurge in economic construction.

YI CHIN-HUI SPEAKS ON NORTH'S TACTICS, ABILITIES

SK130142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said yesterday that North Korea has "the desire and ability to break the status quo" on the Korean peninsula, denying the generalized concept of balance of power theory that South and North Korea are mere pawns of the major power. "The theory as applied to the Korean question commits the error of theoretical oversimplification by hypothesizing that South and North Korea are mere pawns in the power game of the major power," Minister Yi told an international symposium. The five-day symposium opened at the Hilton Hotel sponsored by the Korea Committee of the International Institute for Strategic Studies [IISS].

Minister Yi said a decisive weakness in the theory is that it places the Korean peninsula on the periphery of world politics, namely as a mere passive entity on the outskirts of major politics. He argued that in the logic of the theory local initiatives on the Korean peninsula are totally ignored. "In viewing the Korean question, however, the international community must not fail to realize that the capabilities of both South and North Korea have matured," he noted. He went on, "Ever since the Korean war was halted by a truce, both Koreas have pursued separate courses of development and the competition between different social systems over the past three decades has resulted in a considerable buildup of strength." He said that the capabilities developed by South and North Korea, whether taken separately or viewed together, are now exerting quite considerable and direct influence on the international order in Northeast Asia. In more specific terms, he pointed out that Kim Il-song could independently commit armed provocations against the South, and then drag China and Russia into a scenario of his own making. On the other hand, he said, South Korea's ability to deter war is serving as a counterbalance to the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and also to that of Northeast Asia. "We must carefully analyze the desire and ability of North Korea to break the status quo," the minister said, stressing that the North is definitely stronger than the South, although the South is far superior if a comparison is made chiefly in economic terms.

"North Korea must be feeling a strong impulse to try out the military power it has built up over the years before the South achieves sufficient military strength to hold the North in check," he said. He continued, "It is also attempting to scuttle the Seoul Olympics in 1988 in a wild dream of blocking the advance of time because the inter-Korean contest for international legitimacy will have been decided when the Olympics are successfully concluded."

According to him, North Korea, with such hidden motives, has recently worked out a new war plan of "speedy action, speedy conclusion," taking the U.S. military presence in Korea into account. He said that recently North Korea deployed its military units and facilities close to the front line, making it difficult to issue warnings early enough to alert southern defense units. The Seoul conference of the IISS, attended by 42 scholars and military leaders, was held behind closed doors under the theme of "problems of East Asian and Pacific security."

ACTING PREMIER STRESSES NATIONAL POWER, UNITY

SK130135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 13 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Acting South Korean Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Thursday that the North Korean communist regime cannot do anything but abandon its adventurism if the South maintains its strong national power and unity.

In his speech at the commencement exercises of the national defense college, Sin said that the maintenance of power and unity by the South is the shortcut to the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Saying that the South has steadily sought inter-Korean dialogue to meet all Koreans' aspiration for peaceful reunification, Sin denounced the North for having disappointed South Koreans by putting off economic talks indefinitely following an exchange of fire at the truce village of Panmunjom. Sin said that the North has concentrated its Armed Forces along the Demilitarized Zone, and the Soviet Union has pledged to supply it with highly sophisticated weapons. "Under such circumstances, we cannot but doubt the North Korean communist regime's real intention concealed behind the smile," Sin said.

INDUSTRIES SEEK TO ADVANCE INTO CARIBBEAN REGION

SK130126 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The government will send an investment mission to the 20-nation Caribbean basin next February in search of a Korean role to support the development of the basin, which benefits from the one-way duty-free favors from the United States. The dispatch plan is among the sought after package measures designed to promote economic partnership between Korean and the region, according to the International Economic Policy council (IEPC), headed by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

The Korean mission, the IEPC said, will consist of government officials and businessmen and will pay special interest to six of the 20 beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The six are Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Honduras, Jamaica and Barbados.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the CBI law last year, calling it an important step that would benefit the economies of small countries of the Caribbean and Central America in allowing duty-free access to certain products and other benefits including aid and tourism, for 12 years. The implementation of the law began Jan. 1 this year.

The look-Caribbean policy could be a major landmark in the Korean drive to diversify its external economic partnership. In particular, specialists underline that Korean industries could find the Caribbean nations as a shelter against the U.S. trade protectionism; i.e., Korean products made in the Caribbean basin could be given the duty-free access to the world's largest U.S. market. Under these circumstances, the government indicated that it would establish a special fund to support Korean industries' advances into the Caribbean countries.

Labor-intensive light industrial assembly, including electronic products, emerges as the most promising field for Korean investment in the Caribbean region, given the high demand for them in the United States and Latin American nations.

An American report says that textiles have also increasingly been an area of great interest though they are under the import control program.

Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the IEPC, said the government was ready to provide the Caribbean nations with development lessons. "As a matter of fact, the Korean Development Institute (KDI) has an international development exchange program whereby policymakers from developing countries are invited to Korea to participate in a series of seminars, interviews, and tours of industrial complexes in the country." Kim said. In this context, the government is considering inviting influential government officials and businessmen from the Caribbean basin.

The government and the private business sectors are likely to seek cooperation with other nations, notably the United States, to actively participate in the development of the Caribbean basin. Especially, the Korean side is looking forward to support from the U.S. banks for the Caribbean development projects.

DISSIDENT GROUPS NAME DELEGATES FOR NEGOTIATION

SK130138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The work of founding a single political party by reinstated politicians now assembled in two groups was making substantial progress yesterday with the naming of "working-level" delegates for practical negotiations. The two groups selected six delegates each and decided to hold their first meeting today.

The projected talks between the two groups were made possible after the leadership of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] led by Kim Yong-sam declared Tuesday that the CPD would fully cooperate in the founding of a single party with a moderate group led by Yi Chol-sung. The six from the CPD are Choe Hyong-u, Yi Min-u, Kim Tong-yong, Cho Yun-ha, Kim Nck-yong and Pak Chong-yol. The six delegates from the moderate group which consists of some 30 former assemblymen of the disbanded New Democratic Party are Yi Ki-taek, Pak Han-sang, No Sung-hwan, Pak Yong-man, Kim Han-su and Song Won-yong.

In the meantime, the Standing Committee of the CPD reconfirmed yesterday that a new political party should be formed by "all reinstated politicians and other democratic forces."

During the meeting which was presided over by Kim Yong-sam, its 14 members adopted three conditions for the organization of a single party with the other group, a CPD spokesman said.

It is also proposed that the new party should be an opposition party for "clear democratic struggle" which will be operated by the will of its members without any external interference.

The new party should highly evaluate the struggle for democracy by CPD, incorporate the spirit of the CPD, and should maintain relations with all democratic forces, namely farmers, laborers, religious people and intellectuals.

In another development yesterday, nine members of the moderate group held a meeting in preparation for the scheduled working-level talks with the CPD. The attendants included Yi Chol-sung, Yi Chong-hwan, Sin To-hwan and Kim Chae-kwang, all freed from a political ban on Nov. 30.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 11 DEC

OW130031 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The regular Ninth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee was held on 11 December 1984.

The plenum was opened by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Comrade J. Batmonh delivered an extensive speech at the plenum.

The plenum heard and discussed the report "On the Draft State Plan for the 1985 Development of the MPR's National Economy and Culture" delivered by Comrade D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the MPR, and the report "On the Draft State Budget of the MPR for 1985 and on the Execution of the State Budget in 1983" delivered by Comrade D. Molomjams, MPR minister of finance.

Comrades G. Darambadzar, first secretary of the Arhangay Aymag Party Committee; C. Molom, chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee; I. Dugersuren, veterinarian of Tonhil Somon, Gobi-Altay Aymag; T. Amgalan, shop chief of the leather haberdashery factory of the leather goods enterprises production association; M. Erdene, first secretary of the Dornod Aymag Party Committee; U. Mablet, MPR minister of geology and mining industry; S. Bold, first secretary of the Ubs Aymag Party Committee; and H. Dashcharib, chairman of the Executive Administration of the Bayanhongor Aymag Hural, took part in the discussion of the reports at the plenum.

The plenum discussed organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade Damdinjabyn Maydar from his responsibilities as member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo at his request. The plenum released Comrade Gelegiyin Adiyaa from his responsibilities as secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom a member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Tserenpilyn Balhaajab as secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The plenum adopted resolutions on the questions discussed. With this the MPRP Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Plenum Adopts Resolutions

OW130423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (adopted unanimously on 11 December 1984):

On the drafts of the state plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR and the MPR state budget for 1985, the MPR Central Committee plenum resolves:

1. To basically approve the drafts of the state plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1985 and state budget of the MPR for 1985 and to put these drafts on the agenda for discussion by the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural.

2. To fully and completely approve the conclusions and concrete tasks set forth in the speech made by Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at this plenum and to oblige party, state, and public organizations at all levels to unservingly accept them as guidance in work aimed at mobilizing the efforts of the working people and developing their political and labor activity in order to fulfill plan tasks.

3. That the MPRP Central Committee plenum expresses firm confidence that the communists and all working people of the country will, by broadly expanding socialist competition to fulfill the plan tasks for 1985 and for the entire 7th 5-Year Plan period, meet the 19th MPRP Congress with high labor achievements and will make a worthy contribution to laying a reliable foundation for implementing the tasks of the next 5-Year Plan period.

PROFILE OF NEW MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY

OW130245 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The Ninth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee held here yesterday elected Tserenpilyn Balhaajab secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Tserenpilyn Balhaajab was born on 20 February 1928 in Tsagaanchuluut Somon, Dzabhan Aymag, to a family of livestock breeders. He graduated from the Higher Party School of the MPRP Central Committee, Moscow State University, and then from the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a candidate of philosophical sciences.

For a long time he worked as a teacher. He worked in the Party History Institute of the MPRP Central Committee as a research assistant and as chief of a sector and a department. From 1972 he was chief of an MPRP Central Committee department. From 1972 he was chief of an MPRP Central Committee department. T. Balhaajab has been a member of the MPRP since 1949. At the 16th MPRP Congress he was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee. At the two subsequent party congresses he was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee. He has been a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural at the last three convocations [words indistinct].

PROFILE OF NEW MPRP POLITBURO MEMBER SODNOM

OW130117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1458 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo at yesterday's Ninth MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

Dumaagiyn Sodnom was born on 14 July 1933 in Orgon Somon, Dornogobi Aymag, in a family [words indistinct] graduate from the finance and economics technical school in Ulaanbaatar and the finance and economics institute in Irkutsk city. He worked as an inspector, accountant, economist, and chief of a department in the MPR Ministry of Finance. In the 1963-69 period he headed this ministry. In 1969 he became the first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the MPR Council of Ministers and later became chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission. In 1974 Dumaagiyn Sodnom became deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and as well as chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission.

D. Sodnom has been a member of the MPRP since 1954. At the last four party congresses he was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee. He has been a deputy of the last six convocations of the MPR People's Great Hural.

MPR PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL SESSION OPENS 12 DEC

OW130039 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The 6th session of the 10th MPR People's Great Hural began its work here today. The deputies are discussing the draft state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the MPR and the MPR state budget for 1985. The opening of the session (?of the highest organ) of state power of the MPR was attended by J. Batmonh and other Mongolian leaders.

Batmonh, Sodnom Elected

OW130317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The 6th session of the 10th MPR People's Great Hural being held here elected Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, was appointed chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

DUGERSUREN DISCUSSES MPR FOREIGN POLICY

OW120621 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The Government of the M.P.R. like all other peaceloving forces, believes that it is possible to safeguard peace and security, said Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren in his interview with the MONTSAME agency. "The main condition for it is the joining of efforts and the coordination of the peace-loving activity of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries, the economic and defence potential of the socialist community countries.

"At present when the reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the U.S.A., is all out to achieve military supremacy over real socialism, the main task is the protection of humanity and civilization from the danger of nuclear war. We are confident that important preconditions for improving international relations and deepening the process of detente are the peaceful solution of disputable problems and the strengthening of trust between states." The minister said.

"In order to create such conditions, first of all it is necessary to strictly adhere to the principle of non-use of force and threat of force in relations among states. The M.P.R. actively supports the initiatives and proposals of different countries in this direction.

"From the first days of its existence the M.P.R. proceeds in its foreign political activity from the fact that lasting and reliable peace is the basic international [words indistinct] convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The implementation of this proposal would undoubtedly make an important contribution to the consolidation of overall peace and security.

"The establishment of good neighbourly relations, the development of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation with all the countries are the [words indistinct] principle of the foreign policy of the M.P.R. which is recognized today by nearly 100 states," M. Dugersuren said.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUP TALKS WITH HUN SEN

BK130643 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0451 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Dec (SPK) -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon between Kampuchea's parliamentary delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the National Assembly, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, and the visiting delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Gillespie V. Montgomery, Democrat, chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Present at the talks were, on the Kampuchea side: Phlek Phirun, secretary general of the National Assembly; Som Kimsor, National Assembly member and member of its Social and Cultural Affairs Commission; My Samedi, National Assembly member; Peou Lida, National Assembly member; and Ros Kong, acting chief of the America Department of the Foreign Ministry; and on the U.S. side: David E. Bonior, Democrat, member of the House Judiciary Committee; John P. Hammerschmidt, Republican, member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and of the Transport Committee; Larry J. Hopkins, Republican, member of the Transport Committee; and Bob Stump, Republican, member of the Armed Service Committee.

The two sides exchanged views on the possibilities of seeking information on missing U.S. servicemen and of solving problems in Southeast Asia. They expressed their desire to create good relations in the future.

The delegation left Phnom Penh this morning after staying in Kampuchea for 2 days. Prior to his departure, the head of the U.S. delegation granted an interview to SPK. He said:

"We have had a very good visit to Kampuchea. We hope that the arrival of this first congressional delegation for many years will result in a thaw between our two countries and will bring about discussions that could lead to a clearer rapprochement between our two countries.

"I am also firmly convinced that on our return Congress will be informed of all that we have seen and collected here in Kampuchea. I also hope that our government will not support anything that relates to Pol Pot at the United Nations."

"I think that the people seem very happy. However, they look like they are in need of a great deal of material goods such as aid in the agricultural field which would be very useful for the improvement of living conditions in Kampuchea. Therefore, we will report on what we have found. That will perhaps help bring about a thaw and an improvement in the relations between our two countries."

THAI PAPER REPORTS FALL OF SOUTHERN KPNLF CAMP

BK130147 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The stronghold of the Khmer nationalist guerrillas at Ban Sok San opposite the eastern province of Trat has fallen to the Vietnamese forces after three days of heavy fighting, military sources said yesterday.

The sources said about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers are occupying the captured encampment of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which is about 10 kms from the border district of Bo Rai in Trat. But they said the southern parts of Sok San which are being held by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas remain intact.

Sok San is the third stronghold of the KPNLF to have been overrun by the Vietnamese forces in their current dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces.

The Vietnamese troops began attacking Sok San on Dec 5 but intensified the battle on Sunday with artillery shelling. The sources said the KPNLF guerrillas began withdrawing from the embattled encampment on Tuesday evening.

An official of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) told THE NATION last night that about 8,500 Kampuchean civilians had fled the fighting into Thailand. They are now under the care of international relief agencies at an area known as Kradok Chan, about seven to eight kms from the Thai-Kampuchean border in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi. There was no immediate report of casualties on either side in the battle for control of Sok San.

The sources, meanwhile, said Vietnamese forces continued to clash with KPNLF guerrillas in areas around Nam Yun or Baksei encampment opposite Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani yesterday.

The Vietnamese had since Monday driven out the KPNLF guerrillas from Baksei camp. The resistance forces are reportedly regrouping in positions near the Thai border.

The sources said Vietnamese forces had made a few incursions into Thai territory on that part of the border in hot pursuit of the Khmer guerrillas. They said the Vietnamese are deployed in positions surrounding the Baksei camp to prevent the resistance forces from going back.

A KPNLF source said that two resistance guerrillas were killed and 23 wounded in the fighting at Baksei camp.

The headquarters of the KPNLF at Ampil opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri continued to come under artillery and mortar attacks by the Vietnamese yesterday. Sources said the Vietnamese were attacking the Khmer resistance forces in retaliation for raids on their supply lines.

The sources said the Vietnamese shells caused no damage or casualties in the encampment. In Nong Chan encampment opposite Ta Phraya, Khmer guerrillas continued to defuse landmines planted by the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese seized the major portion of Nong Chan camp on Nov 18 but most of their troops have already withdrawn.

VODK ON VIETNAMESE DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE

BK130730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "At the Beginning of This Year's Dry Season, Vietnam Has Struggled Hard in Order to Redress Its Shameful Defeats at the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] The dry season has now lasted for over 2 months. Throughout the entire last rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors kept sending more troops, tanks, artillery, weapons, and ammunition to Kampuchea in an attempt to launch a large-scale offensive on the Kampuchean battlefield at the beginning of the dry season. At the beginning of the dry season, they have tried hard to launch offensives in various areas, particularly along the border. They have attempted:

1. To redress their shameful defeats at the 39th UN General Assembly.

At the UN General Assembly this year, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors suffered greater isolation than in the past.

They were strongly condemned for their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea in defiance of international law and the UN Charter and for their refusal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. The fact that more countries -- 110 countries -- voted for the UN resolution demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops unconditionally from Kampuchea clearly attests to the serious isolations and most shameful, bitter defeats suffered in the international arena by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is why immediately following the UN General Assembly debate on Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have turned to intensify military activities on the Kampuchean battlefield in order to redress their defeats in the diplomatic field.

2. To crush the Kampuchean resistance forces from the start.

For example, they mobilized a regiment of troops to attack us on Koh Kong battlefield on 30 November. However, they were routed by our forces. Within only 2 days, we killed or wounded 196 Vietnamese soldiers. The survivors fled. On 20 November, our national Army and guerrillas attacked and crushed a Vietnamese battalion position located in an area above Kirivong Village on the same battlefield. We killed or wounded 48 Vietnamese soldiers. On Moug battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors mobilized a regiment of troops from Moug, Svay Don Kev, Bakan, Ta Lo, (Ha Toal), and Route 56 to launch an offensive against our forces along the Moug River banks on 1, 2, and 3 December. However, these Vietnamese soldiers ran into our ambush and were forced to flee in disarray. They stepped on our mines and punji stakes, suffering 18 dead or wounded. On Samlot battlefield, we smashed and liberated a Vietnamese company position on 19 November. Between 19 and 21 November, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent a large number of forces to launch operations against our forces on 12 occasions in an attempt to regain their positions. However, they were again routed and chased back. On 22 November, our forces attacked the Vietnamese aggressor troops and liberated a Vietnamese company position and a battalion position. We also killed or wounded 119 Vietnamese soldiers. Between 2 and 5 December, the Vietnamese soldiers again attempted to seize Phum Romdaoh from us, but they were routed by our forces, who killed 40 of them on the spot and wounded some others. On 5 December, the Vietnamese soldiers were again sent out to attack us. They ran into our ambush and were attacked and forced to flee in disarray by our Army and guerrillas. They stepped on our mines and punji stakes, suffering 65 dead or wounded. On Pailin battlefield, two regiments of Vietnamese soldiers supported by 105-mm, 122-mm, and 130-mm artillery attempted to seize Sala Krau, Phnum Keou, and Phnum Reang from us on 2 and 4 December. However, they were routed and chased away within 2 days by our forces. We killed or wounded 80 Vietnamese soldiers.

Many other Vietnamese attempts to attack us with company-size units were frustrated by our forces, who killed or wounded many Vietnamese soldiers. On the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent a regiment of troops escorted by three T-63 tanks and four 105-mm artillery pieces from Ampil Pram Daeum to attack us on 25 November. Our forces ambushed these Vietnamese soldiers a short distance from Ampil Pram Daeum, killing or wounding 22 of them.

We have also routed many other Vietnamese operations launched by battalion- and company-sized units and liberated many villages and communes. On the Mak Hoeun battlefield, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position at Phum Samraong on 21 November, killing or wounding 32 Vietnamese soldiers. On 29 November, our national Army and guerrillas swept the Vietnamese soldiers from Banteay Thmei, O Popul, and Kut Ta Sot, liberating a Vietnamese battalion position at Banteay Thmei and Kop Toch and Kut Ta Sot villages. We killed or wounded 33 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 350 large and small military installations.

On the battlefields in the interior of the country, we have kept attacking and smashing large and small commune offices and positions of the Vietnamese enemy. At the same time, we have continued to destroy the enemy's communications and transport lines -- land routes and railroads -- in all areas. Moreover, we have routed all large- and small-scale operations -- battalion, company, and platoon units -- on all battlefields and every time they dared surface. For example, on 22 November, our national army and guerrillas ambushed and routed a Vietnamese battalion unit at Phnum Preah and Phnum (Tuh) in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province. After fighting for an hour, our forces had killed or wounded 40 Vietnamese soldiers. The survivors fled in great panic.

These are only some examples reflecting the fact that at the beginning of the current dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors struggled hard on all battlefields but were routed and forced to flee in disarray by our national army and guerrillas. Thus, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not yet been able to accomplish much on the military field. This is why, in order to show its strength for deceitful propaganda, the Vietnamese enemy sent a large number of troops to attack the Kampuchean refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border. However, its show of force in such a cruel and fascist manner by massacring innocent Kampuchean people has caused stronger condemnation and greater indignation from world public opinion. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' cruel and barbarous scramble in the current dry season both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the international arena will certainly meet with shameful and more serious defeats than in the previous years. If Vietnam wishes to extricate itself from the deep quagmire of its war of aggression against Kampuchea and all its difficulties and impasse in all fields and to prevent itself from shameful and final defeat, it should respect and implement the six UN resolutions by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, and coexist peacefully with all neighboring countries on the basis of the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence. However, should Vietnam stubbornly refuse to withdraw from Kampuchea and obstinately continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea, it will certainly not be able to avoid shameful and bitter, final defeat.

VIENTIANE PROTESTS TO UN OVER THAI ACTS

BK130954 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 13 (KPL) -- The permanent representative of the LPDR to the UN, Dr. Kithong Vongsai, on December 6, sent a letter of protest to the UN Security Council's chairman. The letter informed the Security Council of the repression of the abducted Lao citizens -- natives of the three Lao hamlets previously occupied by Thailand -- carried out by the Thai authorities in Thong Khi Ma camps. The letter also protests against the murder of a Lao citizen named Boualoi by the Thai troops and informed the Security Council on the returning back to their native hamlets of 200 persons who escaped from Thai camps.

THAI SIDE URGED TO RESUME BORDER TALKS

BK130552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai Side Delays a Settlement of the Problem of Three Lao Villages for Bargaining Purposes"]

[Text] On the morning of 10 December, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' troops which are still continuing to occupy a part of Lao territory in areas adjacent to the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, shelled Houai Naseng and other areas near the three villages with 60-mm artillery. That same morning they also fired at residents of Ban Mai village working in the ricefields, damaging the people's property. This stubborn action of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries once again bears witness to their sabotage and subversive schemes against the Lao people in the three villages as well as the Lao people of various tribes throughout the country. It is also in line with their plot to delay solution of the problem of the three Lao villages in order to bargain on other issues at the order of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

As everyone knows, these incidents occurred right after Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, gave a negative reply to the Lao side's sincere proposal for a resumption of talks on the basis of the previous meetings and talks between the government delegations of the two countries so as to solve together the problem of the three Lao villages through peaceful means. While the Thai side has refused to accept the Lao side's proposal for talks, many high-ranking Thai officials have come up with pretexts such as the present atmosphere is still not in favor of talks, and so forth. At the same time, the Thai troops still occupying part of Lao soil in the vicinity of the three villages continue to create disturbances to sabotage the peace of the Lao people along the border areas adjacent to the three villages. In addition, since November, the Thai reactionaries have stepped up restrictions on the activities and limited the dwelling places of the Lao people who were forced to stay in detention camps on Thai soil so as to prevent them from struggling to demand to return to their native villages. More serious still, their troops have repeatedly shelled the three villages and surrounding areas.

What does all this mean? What is there to show that the Thai side has tried its best to create a favorable atmosphere for the normalization of the Thai-Lao relations? Does the Thai side consider the shelling of Lao soil a way of creating a good atmosphere for the talks? By delaying a solution to the problem of the three villages and resorting to unreasonable pretexts and by using Thai troops to repeatedly create disturbances and pose threats in the three villages and surrounding areas, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles absolutely cannot hope to reverse the defeat they suffered in their aggression against the three Lao villages.

In fact, they will only indefinitely delay a solution to the problem of the three villages. They will also create an advantage for the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to use in bargaining on other problems in accordance with their dark schemes to permanently sabotage the revolution of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

To create an atmosphere favorable for talks to settle the problem of the three villages through genuinely peaceful means and to return Lao-Thai relations to normal, the Thai side must end at once all its hostile acts against the LPDR, totally withdraw Thai troops from Lao soil, return to their native villages all the Lao people who were herded to Thai soil, and pay full compensation to the people of the three Lao villages for their losses. Only by so doing, can it properly conform with the contents and spirit of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979 and serve the aspirations of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand.

VIENTIANE-PHNUM PENH TWIN CITIES CEREMONY HELD

BK121235 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 12 (OANA-KPL) -- The strengthening of the special solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation among the three cities of Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi is vital to our own existence and development, said the mayor of Vientiane at a ceremony organized here on December 10 to establish fraternal relations between Vientiane, and Phnom Penh. This is in accordance with the spirit of the Indochinese summit and necessary in the present complex situation, he pointed out.

Among those present at the ceremony were Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the party CC, and secretary of the Vientiane party committee and Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and mayor of Phnom Penh and head of the visiting Kampuchean delegation.

The Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon, and Nguyen Dinh Hiep, member of the party and People's Committees in Hanoi and head of the Hanoi experts team in Laos, were also present.

UN ENVOY REBUTS LAO 'SLANDEROUS ALLEGATIONS'

BK130230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Thai Permanent Representation to the United Nations M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi on Monday lodged a protest note with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to dismiss Laos' accusation that Thai troops killed, tortured, and raped people from the three disputed villages of Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang along the Thai-Lao border. The note said that people from the three villages crossed over to Thailand temporarily of their own free will. "The representatives of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were told by the villagers that they have voluntarily fled from the three villages and are determined to stay in Thailand," it said.

The Thai Government wishes to reiterate its readiness to facilitate the safe return of these people to the three villages should they express their desire to do so, the note added. The protest was in response to the letter dated Dec 6 submitted by Laotian Permanent Representative to the UN Kithong Vongsai accusing Thailand for killing, torturing, and raping people from the three villages. "It is with sad incredulity, therefore, to note that the Laotian authorities continue to make false and slanderous allegations against Thailand, especially when the foregoing facts are known or can be readily ascertained by neutral observers," the note said.

It is also a source of disappointment, it said, that Thailand's peaceful initiative and good neighbourly policy towards the Lao People's Democratic Republic have not received any reciprocation in kind from the Laotian side. The note also said in the ongoing Thai-Lao border dispute "neither Thailand nor Laos has anything to gain from such a situation." An informed source said that Thailand would probably be willing to negotiate with Laos in a broader context which would include normalization of relations and other problems existing between Laos and Thailand.

The source said that it's a futile exercise for the Laotian government to pitch the Thai Army against the Foreign Ministry "because there is no such conflict and those were only slanderous lies by Laos," it said.

MILITARY DENIES LINK WITH SRV REBEL GROUP

BK130129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut last night categorically denied an allegation by Vietnam that Thailand and China had backed a plot to overthrow the Hanoi Government. The KYODO News Service reported that more than 20 Vietnamese were to go on public trial this week in Ho Chi Minh City on charges of trying to overthrow the Hanoi government. Hanoi has claimed that China and Thailand were behind the plot and that the rebels had been given arms and training by a Chinese intelligence agency and the Thai military, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, quoted by KYODO. The agency said that 120 people, some veterans of the former South Vietnamese army, had been arrested and several tons of weapons and ammunition seized in connection with the plot. The news service said Hanoi had termed it the largest plot since the unification of Vietnam in 1975.

PRC'S YE FEI HEADS DELEGATION'S THAI VISIT

Discusses PRK Issue

BK120218 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by National People's Congress Vice-Chairman Ye Fei said yesterday that Hanoi cannot afford to wage the war against Khmer resistance forces for an extended period of time, according to a Thai parliamentarian.

Suphattra Matsadit, spokesman of the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs, told reporters that the Chinese expressed the view drawing from their conviction that in the long-term, Hanoi and Moscow are bound to lose in their adventures in Kampuchea and other countries like Afghanistan and Mongolia. The Chinese delegates also said that the deployment of large numbers of Chinese troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border help pin down about 60 percent of the Vietnamese forces in northern Vietnam and as a result, deters Hanoi's plan to invade Thailand, according to the Thai spokeswoman. She also quoted the Chinese as calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as well as the pull-out of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and elsewhere as "preconditions" for China to achieve normalization of relations with Moscow through negotiations. The Chinese also said that Beijing had held five rounds of negotiations with Moscow in attempts to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw troops from Afghanistan and bring about the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, but no headway had been achieved so far. The Chinese parliamentarians also said that the support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea from the international community has increased year after year, as attested to by the record vote for the credentials of the coalition in the last UN General Assembly, Suphattra said. Ye Fei also reiterated the independence of Chinese foreign policy -- the policy of peaceful co-existence with other countries as well as the policy against the so-called "hegemonism." But Suphattra said that the Thai parliamentarians, who held talks with the Chinese visitors at parliament yesterday, believed that negotiations should be the starting point that would lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese and Soviet troops.

"We urged the Chinese to review their stand that withdrawal must come first," she said. Suphattra also said that the longer the Kampuchean conflict drags on, the more the Kampuchean nation would suffer and the greater possibility of that nation becoming "Vietnamized."

Ye Fei arrived here Monday on an official visit aimed at achieving a better understanding with Thai parliamentarians and officials.

Meets With Sitthi

BK130859 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Dec 84 p 36

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Chinese People's Congress Ye Fei reaffirmed that China will stand beside Thailand on the Kampuchea issue no matter what happens. He told Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila during a courtesy call at the ministry this morning that China and Thailand shared the same views on Kampuchea. The Chinese deputy chairman told ACM Sitthi that he was delighted to have had an audience with his majesty the king yesterday.

ACM Sitthi said the visit of Ye Fei was aimed at strengthening bilateral relations. He said co-operation between Thailand and China in every respect, including trade, has been "satisfactory." However, he said that trade between the two countries would improve in the future. He told the Chinese deputy chairman that Thailand reaffirms its stand on an invasion of a small country by a big country and sought peace and stability for this region. He said one of China's top leaders would pay an official visit to Thailand at the beginning of next year and there would be a celebration to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations established in July.

It was earlier reported that Chinese President Li Xiannian would be visiting Thailand next year.

EDITORIAL ON PRC ROLE IN BORDER SITUATION

BK130235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Crucial Military Moves in Kampuchea in the Offing"]

[Text] Two facts, not necessarily new but highly significant, have emerged in recent days. The first is that the Chinese are massing troops along the Vietnamese border and the second is that Vietnam is getting into high gear in its dry season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces. Both these have happened before with varying degrees of troop concentrations, but this time both escalations seem to magnify the importance of the Kampuchean issue.

Hanoi has said that China has recently increased its troop strength along the Vietnamese border to a degree equivalent to the strength before it invaded Vietnam in February, 1979. There was indirect confirmation of this by the Chinese delegation of parliamentarians now visiting Bangkok who told Thailand's House and Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs that Chinese troops are pinning down 60 percent of the Vietnamese forces along the mutual border and that this deters Hanoi's plan to invade Thailand.

The reference to the invasion of Thailand by Vietnam might be stretching a point out the meaning is quite clear -- China is not going to allow the annihilation of the Khmer resistance forces and Beijing will pick up its option if there is any threat of such an eventuality. Several Kampuchea-watchers have said that Vietnam has decided that this dry season will be its final and conclusive offensive against Khmer resistance. Some have gone to the extent of saying that a deadline has been imposed by the Soviet Union.

What is most important is that the pieces of this jigsaw puzzle fit effortlessly. While China has backed ASEAN up to the hilt in trying to find a political solution through negotiations to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, she has never believed that it was either possible or practical. China believes that under no circumstances will Vietnamese troops voluntarily withdraw from Kampuchea; they have to be beaten back.

There is also no question that the Vietnamese are moving in force against the guerrillas of the coalition government. They did not even wait a week, for the ground to dry, after the monsoon season to launch their offensive. At present they are taking on the KPNLF and the FUNCINPEC fighters, considered the two militarily weaker faction of the coalition. The Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, form a battle-hardened force and are masters of the technique of guerrilla warfare.

It is only when the Vietnamese take on the Khmer Rouge that their real strategy and ability will become public. The Khmer Rouge have used deep-penetration tactics successfully during the rainy season and may still be capable of snarling Vietnamese logistics. The Khmer Rouge are in no way stronger than the Vietnamese but the Vietnamese are unable to use their battle-hardened crack battalions against the resistance forces because they are needed in the northern part of Vietnam in case the Chinese mount an operation. Many have said that this dry season will see the end of the war in Kampuchea one way or the other. We will not go as far as that but we will definitely say that this dry season will be an extremely crucial one. Naturally, the role China chooses to play will tilt the scale.

PRC LEADERSHIP CALLED 'BETRAYER' OF SOCIALISM

BK130618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Station editor's article entitled "The True Colors of the Betrayer of Marxism-Leninism" from the "International Topics" Program]

[Text] The Chinese paper RENMIN RIBAO recently carried an article saying that Marxism-Leninism is no longer appropriate for solving the problem of modernizing China. This is yet further proof of the Chinese ruling circles' betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. A Voice of Vietnam editor will deal with this issue in the following article entitled: "The True Colors of the Betrayer of Marxism-Leninism."

Foreign observers have for a long time clearly pointed out that China is not a socialist country. In his memoirs published to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, former U.S. President Nixon himself openly said that the Chinese leadership is leading China away from communism. This, Nixon appraised, is the basis for increasing rapprochement between the United States and China and the overall strategy that has guided the Sino-U.S. dialogue and relations over the past 10 years.

The Chinese leadership has opened the door to welcome West European and Japanese capitalism to China. Chinese opinion and Radio Ba Yi itself, which broadcasts clandestinely from China, have been forced to admit that the CPC is a party of the new rich and bourgeoisie and that the Chinese laboring people have been turned into hired workers for the new masters who are protected by the Deng Xiaoping dynasty. To justify their betrayal of the Chinese workers' interests, the leaders in Beijing have held out a bait: the necessity of modernizing China. On 19 October 1984, the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying that "we are perfecting the communist system by means of capitalism." Why did the Chinese leadership have to assert repeatedly that China is still a socialist country, that it is building socialism in its own way, and that it is perfecting the communist system by means of capitalism? The answer is not hard to find. The Chinese working people, always attached to the socialist system, wish to build in their country a society in which there is no exploitation of man by man. Playing on this sentiment of the Chinese workers, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders have had to talk about socialism and don the cloak of socialism to conceal the fact that they have sided and are still siding with capitalism, betraying the aspirations and interests of the Chinese laboring people. However, as an old saying goes, a needle kept too long in one's pocket will sooner or later show itself. Today, as the Chinese rulers can no longer conceal the truth and mislead progressive opinion, Deng Xiaoping and his followers have resorted to another explanation, asserting that Marxism-Leninism is already outdated and no longer fully suited to the building of a modern society and that if China does not abandon Marxism, it will be alienated from the developing nations in its efforts to build a modern economy based on what Deng Xiaoping calls the achievement of Four Modernizations by the year 2000.

The true colors of the Chinese rulers, who are betraying Marxism-Leninism and socialism and running counter to the aspirations of the Chinese working people, are showing more clearly with each passing day.

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT SUMMARIZED

BK130742 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Ministry of Justice, a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Justice led by Minister Kravtsov paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from 4 to 9 December.

During its stay, the delegation paid homage to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. It held talks with a delegation of the SRV Ministry of Justice led by Minister Phan Hien. The two delegations exchanged working experience and discussed a program of cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet ministries for the period ahead. The Soviet delegation also toured the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Hanoi College of Law, and a number of localities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Hung Province, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

OFFICIALS GREET DELEGATION RETURNING FROM ALBANIA

OW121019 Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 11 -- The party and state delegation led by Nguyen Duc Tam, political bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned here yesterday after attending the celebration of the 40th national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It was greeted by Vo Van Kiet, political bureau member of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Van Trong, deputy head of the international department of the party CC; and Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister.

Albanian ambassador Syrja Laze was present on the occasion.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE SETS FORTH 1985 TASKS

OW120905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Hanoi municipal party committee recently held a conference under the chairmanship of Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, to review the municipality's tasks in 1984 and set forth the orientation and tasks for 1985 with a view to further improving the local people's livelihood.

The conference passed a resolution on the tasks to be implemented by the municipality's party organization and people in 1985. The resolution stressed that the primary objective of the orientation and socioeconomic plan for Hanoi in 1985 is to gradually stabilize the lives of the local people, especially of cadres, workers, government employees, servicemen, and retired people. Together with the central grain, communications, and transportation services, Hanoi must ready sufficient grain to ensure a timely supply during the preharvest month of March, increase its stock of marketable rice in order to be able to control the rice market, and secure a reserve grain stock. Hanoi must take necessary measures to increase the amount of foodstuffs and consumer goods to meet the needs of cadres, workers, government employees, and local people. All localities, installations, and laborers must coordinate activities in solving the job problem to assure the people's living conditions, with attention paid to youths and students of working age and to demobilize troops and retired cadres and workers. The municipal party committee also pointed out the other objectives of strengthening socialism; perfecting production relations; renovating and managing markets; countering negative phenomena; severely punishing speculators and smugglers; intensifying scientific, technical, cultural, educational, and public health tasks; properly implementing national defense and security work, strengthening party building work and cadre work in particular, consolidating the administrative power, whipping up vigorous mass movements, improving the leadership and guidance work of all party committee echelons and people's committees, especially their task of guiding and organizing work implementation; and intensifying control work by carrying out a program or plan which can yield practical results.

GENERAL WRITES IN TAP CHI CONG SAN ON VPA GROWTH

OW120825 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 12 -- "The leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam is the decisive factor for all victories as well as the growth of the Vietnamese people's Armed Forces", writes general Chu Huy Man in the December issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN (communist review).

The general, who is a Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the General Political department of the Vietnam People's Army notes:

"The 40-year history of the Vietnamese people's Armed Forces is closely associated with the nation's great victories and the turning points of our revolution under the party's leadership. It is also the history of the organization, education and leadership of our Army by the party. The Army's glorious history has shed more light on the great revolutionary truth of our times that is, the leadership of the party and the working class is the origin of and the decisive factor for the growth and victories of our armed forces. This is the greatest lesson of our party in the building of the revolutionary Armed Forces. Our party's foremost task is to build, consolidate and promote the working class nature of our Army, to make it completely loyal to the revolutionary ideal on the party and the people, uphold then nation's tradition of heroism and undauntedness, combine genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism, foster the close relations between the Army and the people, regarding the people as an inexhaustible source of invincible strength of our Army. Our party has constantly cared for the organization work in the Army, making it strong in all fields, perfecting the party principles and leading system towards the Army, and training a strong contingent of party members and officers in the Army. Reality over the past 40 years has proved that to further strengthen the party's leadership towards the Armed Forces is an extremely important condition and an objective demand, if the Army is to fulfill its political task and make worthy contributions to the common cause of the revolution. This is because:

"Firstly, our people have to carry out simultaneously the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the fatherland.

"Secondly, our people's Armed Forces have in the new stage to shoulder the heavy, foremost political task of getting combat prepared and to fight victoriously and firmly defend the country. Our Army must, with the help of the people, contribute to defeating the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage, and to stand ready to smash all aggressive war, whatever its scale, at any time which the enemy is reckless enough to provoke. Participating in production also is a political task on our Army. It must be carried out actively and effectively. In the new stage, our Army must, in addition, discharge its internationalist obligation towards the revolution in Laos and Kampuchea. That is a long-term task to reinforce the strategic and militant alliance between the three Indochinese countries, a decisive factor for each country to successfully build socialism and firmly defend national independence, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

"Despite heavy setbacks in their attempts to threaten, disturb and sabotage the national rehabilitation and construction of Vietnam, especially the defeat of their past two invasions on Vietnam in 1978-1979, the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership are going on with their scheme of conducting a multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and Indochina as a whole by extremely wicked and cunning means while making preparations for a large-scale invasion which might be launched wherever they think fit.

"Since their defeat in Vietnam and Indochina in 1975, the U.S. imperialists have been trying to gather forces and accelerating the arms race in an attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and to curb the development of the world's three revolutionary currents, thus pushing humankind to the brink of nuclear holocaust. They have ganged up with the Chinese expansionists in an attempt to stage a comeback to Indochina specially since the Beijing reactionaries agreed to serve as the 'shock troops' of the U.S. in Asia. In this context, the party has pointed out that the Chinese expansionists, who are teaming up with the U.S. imperialists, are the direct and most dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples while the U.S. imperialists are the long-term and arch enemy of our people and of the world's people as a whole. The party has also pointed out that the Chinese Army as an object of strategic operation of our Army and people. [sentence as received] The Vietnamese people and other peoples in Indochina, in Southeast Asia and all over the world should constantly watch out for any plot of Beijing and warmongering imperialist forces. The consistent and basic policy of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists is to team up with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement. With regard to Vietnam and Indochina as a whole, their policy remains one fanning up hostility. They are increasing their acts of sabotage in many respects, taking new and extremely dangerous steps of military escalation along Vietnam's northern border while intensifying military actions by themselves and their henchmen against Laos and Kampuchea."

The party's policy is to continue to build our Army into a powerful people's army with increasing combat readiness and combat capacity in order to fulfill any tasks assigned. It has always maintained that the Army's combat strength the constant consolidation and development of its class character and its glorious traditions as one of the determinant factors for victory. The working class character must be embodied in the Army's goals of fighting, its political tasks, organization, command mechanism, military art and science, its political and moral qualities and its internal relationships. To firmly grasp the party's military line and viewpoints in building the People's Armed Forces, we must then fully share of, and correctly solve, the following fundamental relationships:

- The relation between the Army's revolutionary nature and its modernization;
- The relation between the soldier and his weapons and technical equipment, which are two basic components of the fighting strength of the Army, in which the former holds the decisive role.
- The relation between building and fighting. We must fight victoriously while firmly building our Army in all fields in order to guarantee its growing combat strength.
- The relation between quantity and quality. Quantity is an important factor, but great attention must also be paid to the quality of our Army. Finally, it is necessary to build up a proper command mechanism, in order to ensure the absolute leadership of the party toward the Army in all circumstances.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON TRANSFORMATION PROBLEMS

BK111500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 9 Dec 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 10 December]

[Text] NHAN DAN today solemnly carries on page 2 an article by Comrade Vo Van Kiet entitled: "The Transformation of Southern Private Industry and Trade: Some Practical Issues."

The article says: Now that our country is about to enter the 10th year of its complete liberation and now that the social economy of unified and Socialist Vietnam has been developed under nearly two full 5-year plans, we have good reason to conclude that we can no longer claim we have had little time to think things over. In fact, we have had more time than we needed. We are not saying this to justify, but to criticize our excessive delays in transforming the economy, in general, and the southern private industry and trade, in particular -- one of the pressing socioeconomic objectives set forth by the fifth national party Congress and constantly underscored by subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee. Transformation is not a policy that has emanated from some nebulous yearning: It was the demands and the objective situation of national development along socialist lines that have made the transformation necessary.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet stresses: Therefore, transformation is aimed at settling not only the relations of ownership but also the relations of management. The localities that carry out transformation must simultaneously do away with the bossy style of management and institute a new mode of management which does not follow in the rut of red tape and subsidization. They must ensure that, once transformation is completed, their establishments will not plunge into the painful situation wherein the state sector does worse than the collective sector and the latter does worse than individuals. They must also see to it that, after transformation, establishments will not fall into desolation, output will not drop, quality will not decrease, product variety will not diminish, production cost will not increase, capital circulation will not slow down, and the management apparatus will not become cumbersome.

The article says in conclusion: I have tried to deal with the practical issues of the transformation of private industry and trade that is being carried out in the south. It is not I, but realities, that have shown how transformation has been normally introduced into life. As such, transformation is in no way like an ogre. Posing a threat to no one, it is a friend in need if we choose the direction of building an economy that serves the interests of all people and of the nation.

Conclusion of NHAN DAN Article

BK111548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 11 December]

[Text] Yesterday, NHAN DAN devoted all of page 2 to carrying an article by Comrade Vo Van Kiet dealing with the transformation of southern private industry and trade and some practical issues regarding this task. Today, NHAN DAN features on the upper half of page 2 the remaining part of this article.

On the basis of an analysis of the nature of the market in Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Vo Van Kiet asserts: Recently, Ho Chi Minh City and many provinces in the south have succeeded in using various appropriate forms of organizations to transform private industry and trade. These are precisely the forms of state capitalism in the transition period. These forms allow the state to exert controlled supervision to simultaneously transform and use the private economic element. There is a close relationship between transformation and management here: The road to the transformation of private economy does not simply call for its abolishment. Nor is it possible to carry out wholesale nationalization or collectivization. In practice, a rational approach has been applied. We must rely on the leading dominant position of the state economy to make use of the forms of state capitalism. These are precisely transitional forms of economic organizations utilized to gradually lead the nonsocialist economic elements into the orbit of planned organizations to support the building of socialism.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet also says: Many localities have recently used the form of profit-sharing joint venture with the private trade sector. The joint-venture store is one in which its private owner does business at a fixed location, possesses property, technical skills, and managerial experience, and carries out business with the state authorization. This store operates by pooling its capital with an organization of the state trade sector to continue broadening business operations under the state as management, guidance, and sponsorship. To provide a realistic answer to the question of why the consumers prefer the privately-run stores to the state-run stores, even when they have to suffer from high prices, Comrade Vo Van Kiet continues his analysis: Whether it likes it or not, the state trade sector must accept competition with other forms of trade organizations -- including cooperatives, joint-venture stores, and even individuals engaged in retailing certain kinds of goods -- for what will probably be a not-so-short period. The competition should begin in the field of attitudes in service and the willingness to seek all means to make shopping as convenient as possible to consumers.

The article also points out: Recently, the state trade sector in many localities has committed a shortcoming that contradicts the sector's purposes. Though business is brisk, it is aimed at profitmaking rather than serving the consumers, especially when the profit is made through price differential. This is an unhealthy phenomenon because it pays more attention to revenue at the expense of the consumers, or because it is related to bonus-seeking motives.

CPV GREETES JAMAICAN WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW121857 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 12 -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today sent its warm greetings to the 3rd Congress of the Party of Jamaican Working People.

The message says: "Your congress takes place at a crucial juncture. Since his re-election as president of the United States, Ronald Reagan has continued with his war-like policy of intervention and arms race, causing tension in all parts of the world, especially, in Central America and the Caribbean. Since its aggression and occupation of Grenada in October 1983 the U.S. has intensified its provocation against Nicaragua, threatened to invade this country and interfered in El Salvador, causing the situation in the region to become very tense and dangerous. But, the United States' new military escalation will undoubtedly fail to check the liberation fight of those countries.

We are strongly confident that your congress will be an important contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity between the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in Jamaica and in the whole region aimed at staying the aggressive hands of the U.S. imperialists, gaining new victories in their struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress and preserving world peace".

MOKHTAR, PNG'S NAMALIU RATIFY BORDER ACCORD

BK121059 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Papua New Guinean Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu in Jakarta this afternoon exchanged the instruments of ratification of a bilateral basic agreement on border arrangements. The basic agreement, which was signed by the two foreign ministers in Port Moresby on 29 October, revises the 1979 one. The present agreement covers, among other things, the definition of border areas, establishment and tasks of the Joint Border Committee, arrangement on meetings between liaison officers, the issue of both traditional and nontraditional border crossers, border security, and border cooperation in case of natural disasters. Following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, both Foreign Ministers Mokhtar and Namaliu said that the two countries have entered a new stage in strengthening cooperation, specifically on their border.

Answering questions from newsmen, Namaliu said that his government will provide Indonesian verification teams with security assurances to carry out their tasks in certain areas in PNG. However, the two sides will discuss alternative proposals on the verification teams. The PNG foreign minister expressed confidence that the repatriation of border crossers from PNG to Irian Jaya will be carried out smoothly. Foreign Minister Namaliu leaves Jakarta this evening for home.

Namaliu on Border Issue

BK130147 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea has told Indonesia it will not allow Irianese rebel operations from its territory, but has pointed out that policing the border is difficult. Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Namaliu, gave a commitment during a meeting in Jakarta with his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar. The foreign ministers exchanged documents ratifying the revised border agreement which replaces one signed in 1979.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says Mr Namaliu assured Dr Mokhtar that Papua New Guinea would honor treaty obligations not to allow its territory to be used as a base for anti-Indonesian activities, but he later told a news conference that difficult terrain along the border allowed Irianese guerrillas to move largely unobserved no matter how many police and troops were stationed there.

SUHARTO RECEIVES ROK FOREIGN MINISTER YI

SK130801 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 13 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong met with Indonesian President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja separately Thursday to discuss promotion of cooperative relations between the two countries, a report from the Korean Embassy in Jakarta said. Yi arrived in Jakarta from Manila Wednesday on the third leg of his four-nation Asian tour.

The report said Yi and Mokhtar signed an agreement for establishment of a vocational training center in Indonesia, with a total of five million U.S. dollars worth of equipment and personnel to be provided by the South Korean Government. The establishment of a vocational training center was part of an agreement made between the two countries in 1982, when President Chon Tu-hwan visited Indonesia.

In the meeting with Suharto, Yi expressed appreciation for Indonesia's active support of the South Korean position in the international arena, especially at the times of the Soviet destruction of a South Korean airliner and the North Korean terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma. Yi proposed that the two nations further expand bilateral trade in light of South Korea's decision to import Indonesian liquefied natural gas and develop the Madura oil field.

For his part, Suharto praised the South Korean Government's efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and pledged that he would not spare his support for the success of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, the report said. Suharto also proposed that the two countries further consolidate friendly ties by expanding cooperation in trade and resource development.

Meanwhile, the report said Yi told Mokhtar that he thinks highly of the expanded foreign ministers conference of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), which was held in Jakarta last July to discuss regional cooperation among the Pacific basin countries.

Yi expressed his hope that the Indonesian Government would support South Korea's contribution to the regional cooperation of Pacific nations.

Mokhtar said he will reflect the Korean position at ASEAN conferences to enable South Korea to participate in the manpower development project decided on in the Jakarta conference, according to the report.

MUSLIM GROUP CLAIMS NO SOCIOPOLITICAL TIES

BK121605 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The congress of the Nahdatul Ulama Party today officially declared that the party no longer has organizational ties with any sociopolitical forces. The resolution, produced by the congress' second Committee was ratified by a plenary session of the 27th Congress of the Nahdatul Ulama Party in Sukoharjo, Situbondo District, East Java, today. The congress also stressed that the Nahdatul Ulama is based on pancasila and [words indistinct] and that it will make all efforts to implement its principles while adopting a tolerant attitude toward other groups.

MALAYSIAMUSA HITAM CALLS FOR SELF-RELIANCE IN DEFENSE

BK130719 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The Armed Forces have been told to strive for self-reliance in all aspects for the defense and the security of the nation. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says this is because the country cannot depend on foreign powers for aid in material and manpower in the face of any threat, whether external or internal. The government realizes that the involvement of the big powers in helping the defense of developing countries is solely to fulfill their own interest. When the interest conflicts with other priorities, such aid can be closed down. This makes self-reliance vital for the defense of the country. Datuk Musa was presenting diplomas at the Armed Forces Staff College in Kuala Lumpur.

The acting prime minister says measures must be taken to ensure the country's line of defense is not threatened by any change in the international political situation. He emphasizes that there is no better way of strengthening self-defense than national resilience. This means improving the living standard and the provision of basic needs. In fact, the best defense is based on socio-economic vigor, political stability, and harmonious coexistence with other countries.

Ninety-six senior officers, including 23 from overseas, received their diplomas from Datuk Musa. The foreign senior officers include those from the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Korea, West Asia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and the ASEAN countries.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR BEGINS EGYPT VISIT

For reportage on the scheduled 5-day visit to Egypt of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, including the exchange of speeches at a dinner banquet given by his Egyptian counterpart Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Mahathir's honor, see the Egypt section of the 12 December Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW, CABINET MEMBERS RETURNED UNOPPOSED

BK121341 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Thirty People's Action Party candidates were returned unopposed when nomination for the coming general elections closed at noon today. Among the 23 sitting members returned uncontested are:

Name	Constituencies
The prime minister	Tanjung Papar,
S. Rajaratnam	Kampong Glam,
Ong Pang Boon	Telok Ayer,
E.W. Barker	Tanglin,

Name	Constituencies
Chua Sian Chin	MacPherson,
Ong Teng Cheong	Kim Keat,
Yeo Ning Hong	Kim Seng,
Yeoh Ghim Seng	Joo Chiat,
Wong Kwei Cheong	Cairnhill,
Dr Tay Eng Soon	River Valley,
Lee Yock Suan	Cheng San,
Lee Yiok Seng	Bukit Panjang,
Lim Chee Onn	Bukit Merah,
Toh Chin Chye	Rochore,
Ang Kok Peng	Buono Vista, and
Dr Lau Teik Soon	Serangoon Gardens.

LEE KUAN YEW MESSAGE MARKS PAP ANNIVERSARY

BK111249 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Dec p 20

["Text" of Mr Lee Kuan Yew's message in the special issue of PETIR magazine, the People's Action Party's [PAP] official publication, to mark the party's 30th anniversary]

[Text] It is not given to many to be a convener of a new party, become its first secretary-general, and 30 years later, still as secretary-general, to write on its 30th anniversary.

The extraordinary circumstances of the age made this possible. A world war had flared up in Europe and spread to Asia and the Pacific. It overturned the European empires over the vast continents of Asia and Africa.

The subject peoples asserted themselves after the war. In this unique circumstance of history, a group of young men in their 20's and 30's formed the PAP to change the old order. Their elders were too emotionally crippled by long years of subjection to challenge their British superiors. They had been conditioned to accept their subordinate status.

I was 31 when I became secretary-general. Six months later, I was elected an assemblyman. Within five years, in May 1959, the PAP had won 43 out of 51 seats. I became prime minister at the age of 35.

The PAP has been in charge for 25 years. Since 1945, 129 of the 158 countries in the United Nations have gained independence. The majority have run into a thicket of difficulties. Over-population, unemployment, inability to produce enough food or jobs for their peoples, these are common problems.

The great hopes of giving the peoples better lives than when under colonial rulers have turned sour. Instead, life has got worse. Disillusionment is widespread. The people blame the leaders. They change the leaders in elections, with no change in results.

Military leaders then take over. Military leaders make matters worse. They in turn are overthrown by younger military leaders.

The leaders of these new countries, military and civilian, blame the unjust international economic order for their failure.

Leaders in developed countries point to widespread corruption, ineptitude, inefficiency, internal clashes over race, language and religion. True, these have not helped. The recriminations continue. So do the miseries of life in these developing countries.

Singapore is among the exceptions, those few that have narrowed the gap between them and their former rulers.

If we continue to develop of 6-8 per cent per annum, before the end of this century we should achieve the standard of living of the British. And if the British continue to be plagued with industrial unrest, and loss of morale, we may even surpass them in the next century. The question is: Can we maintain this pace of development in the next 25 years?

Our social structures are stronger. Our administrators, managers, professionals and technicians are more sophisticated. Our people are better educated. But they have not experienced privation, real hardships.

Much therefore turns on the values or the philosophy of life of the younger generation. As at July 1, 1984, the 21-35 age group is 51 per cent of the electorate. It is my children's generation who have the decisive voice on the kind of leaders they choose and the kind of Singapore they, together with these leaders, will shape.

The other key factor is the quality of the leaders. With every general election, we have searched ever more eagerly for men who can maintain and improve on what we have built.

In the earlier election of February 1968, we fielded men we already knew as politically active, from their student days in London, like Chua Sian Chin.

In the September 1972 elections, we sought out those we knew through voluntary public service on statutory boards, or teaching in the Polytechnic, like Dr Ahmad Mattar, or through constituency CCC [Chinese Chamber of Commerce], like One Teng Cheong. The success rate was not as we had anticipated.

We trawled for talent for the 1976 elections in the government companies like NOL [Neptune Orient Lines] (Goh Chok Tong) or partly owned government banks like DBS [Development Bank of Singapore] (S. Dhanabalan).

In two by-elections in 1977, we raided the public service for two able officers. Time became pressing. We cast around for more talent and held by-elections in February 1979. Hong Sui Sen persuaded Dr Tony Tan from OCBC [Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation]; and we pulled out Howe Yoon Chong and Teh Cheang Wan from the government service to hold the fort in two ministries.

In the December 1980 elections, we cast our net over all sectors: Dr Yeo Ning Hong (Beechams), Prof Jayakumar (NUS) [National University of Singapore], Dr Tay Eng Soon (Defense Science Organization), Dr Wong Kwei Cheong (Aiwa Electronics), Lee Yock Suan [EDB] [Economic Development Board], Dr Wan Soon Bee (Olivetti).

We have the core of a credible Cabinet. Our younger leaders are men of ability, integrity and commitment. They have gained experience and confidence.

We want to fill out the team in the next elections. The search is now very thorough. We need men with undoubted integrity, well-rounded abilities, stable characters, and a deep commitment to Singapore.

Not unnaturally, we look for qualities which we believe are those that saw Singapore through the last 25 tumultuous years: in other words, people like ourselves, but younger, and because of the different conditions they grew up in, different in outlook, but not in potential.

We would not allow power to pass on by default to old faithfuls of past battles. We have also resisted the temptation, and the pressure, to fill up Parliament with party loyalists. We have to field the best that Singapore has.

The coming election is a watershed in our political development. We have over 20 new candidates for the next elections, men and women in their 30's and early 40's. Several have the potential to be much more than MPs. They will join the younger generation to take over as leaders. They will make for the continuity in leadership into the 1990's and beyond, with luck, for the next 20 years. They are not as young as when I took office, but young enough. A country that has continuity of leadership is blessed. Then long-range goals can be pursued, not short-term short cuts. This was the great advantage my generation enjoyed. Because we assumed office when in our 30's, we stayed on course for over 25 years.

We learned from our early mistakes; we improved our grasp of affairs; we were not easily deflected from our objectives.

During two major crises, one in 1961-63 in a clash with the communists, and another in 1963-65 in a clash with the communalists in Malaysia, rapport and trust were established between the people and the government.

During both these crises, the courage and steadfastness of the loyal PAP assemblymen were indispensable to success. Indispensable also was the unflinching resolve of loyal activists in the party branches. This same rapport and trust between our young people and the younger leaders can be established once they have gone through one or two crises together. And crises there will inevitably be, to test the mettle and judgment of the government and the stamina and morale of the people.

Once the people are convinced of the dedication of the leaders, that they are not only competent, but that they invariably place the interests of the people above their personal survival, then there are no heights which Singaporeans cannot scale. And that is what civilisation is about, climbing up the face of a cliff, to conquer nature by the wit, and determination and the skill of man.

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES COUNTERINSURGENCY PLAN

HK130506 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Executive Committee of the National Security Council yesterday [12 December] approved a two-pronged integrated plan to combat insurgency in the wake of increased atrocities by the Communist Party of the Philippines. A Defense Ministry spokesman, Jose Flores, Jr, said the plan was agreed upon during a closed-door meeting attended by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, and ranking military officials at the headquarters of the intelligence service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in Camp Aguinaldo.

The spokesman said the committee agreed to prepare a security program that can effectively attend to the four interrelated aspects of the counterinsurgency efforts: the military, political, developmental and information. The committee also agreed to study expanding the composition of both the National Security Council and its Executive Committee to include other ministries and agencies whose work has a direct bearing on the anti-insurgency drives.

These ministries include the local governments and community development, labor, education, agrarian reform, and the office of media affairs.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS LEAVE SUCCESSION COMMITTEE

HK130508 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Two opposition members of the Batasan Committee on the Revision of Laws yesterday [12 December] withdrew from the committee deliberating on a substitute bill on presidential succession. Members of Parliament Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental and Arthur Defensor of Iloilo decided to withdraw from the discussions in protest to a published statement by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez that an opposition move to pass a bill on succession in case of the president's temporary disability is unnecessary.

On motion of Member of Parliament Manolito Asco, the committee deferred consideration on the substitute bill and decided to resume discussions when the Batasan continues its session in January after the Christmas recess.

UNIDO DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL MODIFICATIONS

OW121435 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] There are moves to hasten the opposition's unification process through changes and modifications in the organization setup of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]. The moves were discussed during a meeting of regional vice presidents and Council of Leaders at the Laurel residence in Mandaluyong. David Nye was there.

[Begin recording] [Nye] During the meeting presided over by UNIDO President Salvador Laurel, the organization approved an increase of members of the Council of Leaders represented by Bulacan MP (Rongaciano Mercado) to 15 and also increased the number of regional vice presidents from 7 to 15. Laurel explained that these moves would make participation in the opposition's plan of action and activities more diverse and abroad. He said that the number of regional vice presidents means that each region would now have a representative, while Pangasinan and Zamboanga City would have one representative each because of Pangasinan's large and because of Zamboanga's political importance. But he claimed that this move would not create divisions within the opposition.

[Laurel] The reason why we are increasing the numbers is because we want to accommodate all genuine opposition groups. In other words, if we were decreasing or reducing the number of members, that would really be... [changes thought] they could complain, but the fact that we're expanding and increasing to accommodate all genuine opposition groups. [sentence as heard] Of course, we are not opening the door to everybody. We want to make sure that we don't take in the rotten apples, although we observe what we call an open-door policy. We even accept members of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan].

[Nye] The UNIDO move comes only days after an opposition group, led by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and Cory Aquino, drafted a proposal to form a convener group to draw up a list of common candidates espousing common principles and issues for the coming elections in 1986 and 1987, or in the event that the elections would be called earlier. Laurel said the UNIDO is inclined to supporting this plan. [end recording]

CORAZON AQUINO ASKED TO LEAD OPPOSITION BODY

HK130446 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Manila, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Corazon Aquino, widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, has been asked to lead a "national unification committee" aimed at the 1986 local elections and 1987 presidential polls, opposition sources said today. Mrs Aquino, who has emerged as a rallying point for anti-administration forces since her husband's August 1983 slaying, met yesterday with opposition M.P.'s who had opposed her earlier unification moves, the sources said.

Mrs Aquino, opposition "grand old man" Lorenzo Tanada, and top businessman Jaime Ongpin-- called the "convenor group" -- had initiated unity efforts due to fears that President Ferdinand Marcos was gravely ill or dying last month. Mrs Aquino could not be immediately reached for comment on whether she would accept the draft to head the committee. A close aide said she was "committed to the convenor group," but added anything was possible.

The aide also confirmed that Mr Tanada and Mr Ongpin had been asked to join the committee, which other source said would include 21 people. "This national unification commission is designed for the 1986 local government elections with the end in view that if we unify before 1986, the 1987 presidential elections will not be a problem," a ranking source said.

The opposition has been plagued by disunity for years, and several figures are known to be actively seeking the presidency.

Mrs Aquino, who has been named by admirers as a possible candidate but has disavowed political ambitions, has been trying to fulfill her husband's goal of unifying all opposition forces against the 19-year-old Marcos regime.

Opposition M.P.'s signed a covenant which called for unification from the national to the lowest political level after meeting Mrs Aquino, possibly leading to the adoption of common opposition candidates across the country in the polls, source said. The convenor group began listing possible presidential bets following reports that President Marcos, who went into seclusion in mid-November and was officially said to be suffering from flu, may not last out his term. But he chaired Saturday his first cabinet meeting since his isolation and bared an unscarred belly and chest to show he had no heart operation. A former information minister had written that he had undergone kidney surgery.

Some minority M.P.'s had openly attacked Mrs Aquino's group for listing eight potential presidential candidates, now expanded to 11, from whom the opposition standard bearer in a surprise post-Marcos election would be chosen. Mrs Aquino's aide said the convenor group would meet with the 11 possible bets "within a week's time."

Observers say the opposition's unification moves indicated they still firmly believed Mr Marcos may not finish his six-year term which he won in a 1981 election boycotted by the opposition.

COLUMNIST ON MARCOS' ANTI-INSURGENCY CAMPAIGN

HK120815 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 11 Dec 84 p 4

["Thinking Aloud" column by Rosauo G. Acosta]

[Text] Last Saturday, the president ordered a mailed-fist policy against insurgents, directing military and civilian authorities not to allow any more compromises with subversives and terrorists. We are sure the new policy was prompted by data supplied to him by military authorities about escalating dissident activities and increasing government and civilian casualties in the anti-insurgency campaign.

But we are not so sure what Mr. Marcos meant by "compromises" although he implied that these had effectively blunted the campaign against the rebels. We are aware, though, through recent statements made by responsible military and civilian officials, notably Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff, and MP Orlando Dulay of the president's own party, who is a former military officer, that there is, among the civilian population today, fear of some sectors of the military, that there are abuses in the military that may have resulted from years of martial rule, that there is demoralization in the military as well as a breakdown in discipline because of, among other factors, the continued tenure of "extende" generals, an erratic system of promotion and low pay, and that there are many psychotics and neurotics among our soldiers.

We feel that more than what the president calls "compromises," these problems, to a very large extent, have caused the failure of the government drive against the dissidents.

Last week, there was a clamor for the replacement of Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro as Southern Command (Southcom) commanding general. We had received reports that Castro has been more of a "divider" than a "unifier" in the region and that many feel the problems ~~there~~ will not be solved -- or at least, minimized -- until he and the men under him are replaced.

We remember him saying -- or is bragging the right word? -- a few days after the murder of Zamboanga City Mayor Cesar Climaco, that his failure to solve the case within a week would mean the failure of his command and his leadership. That self-imposed deadline has long passed and may be it's time the authorities took him up on that and investigated the complaints against him. His relief may bring about some welcome changes in the situation there -- like restoring the people's respect for the military and the soldiers' faith in their leaders.

Another problem that may have set back the drive against dissidents involves some local officials who, because of highhandedness, endless politicking, nepotism, graft and corruption and other malpractices, have eroded the people's faith in their government.

In Northern Samar, for instance, where even the military had admitted that the "sympathizers" of the NPA now virtually include all civilians there, the abuses of people in authority may have contributed to the people's disillusionment.

Take the case of Jose A. Balite III, senior member of that province's sangguniang panlalawigan [provincial board] who is reportedly being persecuted by no less than the top provincial boss, Gov. Reynaldo del Valle. Balite's troubles began last May when he campaigned for Emil Ong, NP (Roy Wing) candidate during the Batasang Pambansa elections, against Edilberto del Valle, the governor's brother (talk about dynasty). Ong emerged winner in the initial count but when the ballots were brought to the provincial capital to be recounted, Del Valle was declared winner by a margin of 870 or so votes. Of course, Ong filed a protest with the Comelec, claiming that along the way, some ballot boxes were snatched and a total of 33,000 votes, representing 27 percent of the province's voter population of 154,000, were nullified by the Comelec provincial registrar. Most of the nullified votes were for Ong. Recently, the Comelec's second division turned out a verdict in favor of Ong but that decision is now being reviewed by the Comelec, en banc.

The Ong-Del Valle political squabble has sharply divided the province. The Del Valles, because of their political clout, now apparently want to make an example of Balite to those Northern Samarens who were disloyal to the Del Valle cause. They have been withholding Balite's salary since June. The governor says Balite had been absent since June but Balite says he had been away only for a couple of months -- to Manila -- for a medical treatment and that was an authorized leave.

Balite said he is surprised by the governor's sudden concern over his attendance record because his own Manila-based brother, Virgilio del Valle, who is supposed to be the provincial development coordinating officer, reports for work only twice a month and only to collect his salary. Balite also said other members of the sanggunian continue to draw their salaries though some of them have been absent for more than 15 months. He said that he tried all possible means to get his salary without exposing the provincial government to possible censure by the central government. But when all this failed, he decided to file a case against Del Valle with the tanodbayan.

Balite, we understand, topped the 1980 election for the sanggunian in that province, indicating that he is no political pushover. If his grievance is not redressed, there is hardly any reason for the provincial government to expect his and his followers to cooperate with the Del Valles who may have brought Northern Samar to the situation it is now hopelessly mired in.

The national government should stop pointing to alleged "compromises" to justify its failure to contain insurgency. Military men like General Castro and his ilk, and politicians like the Del Valles are to blame.

TIMES JOURNAL NOTES ANTI-NPA CAMPAIGN IN CEBU

HK121521 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Dec 84 p 3

[By Abraham Licayan]

[Text] The Cebu PC [Philippine Constabulary] and Integrated National Police have started a massive operation for the capture of suspected New People's Army terrorists who have been killing people, including policemen, in the mountains of some Southern Cebu towns during the last few weeks. The law enforcers have captured three of them and have identified the leaders of the group. The three identified themselves as Aquilino Apiliniano, Adelaido Rodriguez and Martin Aninon.

Apiliniano admitted participating in the killing of two policemen, Juan Tigolo and Aquilino Romanillos, in Baranggay Kan-ukban, Oslob on the night of Nov. 26.

Rodriguez and Aninon, for their part, said they were tax collectors for the armed group. They identified their leaders as Guillermo Tan alias Commander David whose wife, Commander Riza, played a major role in the group's operation, and a certain Oscar Cabanas.

The **terrorist** group also conducts teach-ins among the people in the Southern Cebu mountain villages where it has been operating in the past six months, particularly in the hitherlands of Oslob, Santander, Ginatilan and Samboan.

Lt. Col. Jewel Canson, Cebu PC provincial commander, however doubted whether the members of the group really belong to the NPA or are ideologically committed. Canson said they could be plain bandits like most of the other terrorists operating in other Cebu mountain areas.

Earlier, a PC-police team from the Cebu Metropolitan District command under Col. Sozimo Angan, arrested two suspected NPA terrorists in the mountains overlooking Cebu City. The two, who identified themselves as Cesar Reuyan and Virgilio Mendaros, were said to be members of another terrorist group operating in the mountains of Cebu City and nearby Consolacion town.

DAVAO SITUATION TERMED 'UNDECLARED STATE OF WAR'

HK121149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 12 Dec

[Text] Manila, Dec 12 (AFP) - An "undeclared state of war" between insurgents and security forces appears to be underway in the southern city of Davao, where an average of 34 people are killed each month, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) said today.

At least 370 people were killed in this sprawling city of 500,000 from January to November this year, the official news agency added.

Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, the acting military chief of staff, could hardly believe that the Davao situation had deteriorated so badly when he visited Davao earlier this month, PNA said in a special report. "We have to put our act together and solve these problems once and for all," Gen. Ramos reportedly told local authorities, citing military abuses as a possible factor in the peace and order breakdown.

Davao has become a major arena of conflict between guerrillas of the communist New People's Army (NPA) and security forces. NPA squads have used motorcycles and cars to kill policemen and troopers in broad daylight for their weapons.

Military headquarters here said that communist rebels sprayed a house with gunfire then set it ablaze killing nine people last weekend in a northern mountain village. The dead included five members of the security forces, three civilians and the village head, it added.

Gen. Ramos' information staff said "fatigue-clad" New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla attacked Barangay (village) Nambutuan of Solana Town in Cagayan Province 350 kilometers (219 miles) north of here.

Meanwhile, top Philippine security officials today began mapping out details of a new counter-insurgency strategy in which civilian officials and citizens are to help fight leftist insurgents, an official spokesman said. The Executive Committee of the National Security Council (NSC) started fashioning a broad-based program as directed by President Ferdinand Marcos amid intensifying communist activities, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Under the new strategy announced earlier, civilian officials and private citizens -- including security guards, reservists, licensed firearm holders and lawyers -- in cities and towns would play a major role in fighting insurgents.

President Marcos told a cabinet meeting Saturday that there must be "an end to compromises in dealing with people openly fighting the government."

41 KILLED IN DRIVE AGAINST REBELS IN MINDANAO

HK130512 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] At least 41 persons, 31 of them terrorists, were killed in the last 12 days as the military stepped up its anti-insurgency drive in Mindanao. In addition, three PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers and six civilians were shot and burnt to death by the New People's Army Friday in Nambutan, Solana, Cagayan.

RELEASE OF CAPTIVE MISSIONARIES IN SULU ABORTED

HK130514 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] In Zamboanga City, the release of the foreigners and their two Filipino guides held captive by Muslim rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front, MNLF, somewhere in Parang, Sulu, was aborted yesterday [12 December]. The release of the victims was scheduled for Wednesday, yesterday, but military authorities said a hitch had developed.

BRUNEIROK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SULTAN

SK080842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-yong, now touring four member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), met with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Saturday and discussed matters of mutual concern, the Korean Foreign Ministry said. Quoting a report filed from Brunei's capital of Bandar Seri Begawan, a ministry spokesman said that in his talks with the sultan, Yi expressed hope that the two countries could further develop their relations through mutually complementary exchanges of natural resources and technology, thus setting a model for South-South cooperation. Noting that Korea was the nation to which Bolkiah made his first overseas trip since his country gained its independence from Britain in January, Yi also expressed satisfaction over the strengthening of the two nation's bilateral ties, the spokesman said. In reply, the sultan said that during his Korea visit in April he was deeply impressed by the nation's recent, remarkable economic success, the spokesman said. Bolkiah also said that through transferring Korea's accumulated expertise in national economic development to Brunei, the two nations' relations will be solidified in the years ahead, the spokesman added.

Yi also held talks with Brunei's foreign minister, Mohamed Bolkiah, earlier in the day and discussed trade and economic cooperation, the spokesman said. In their meeting, the Korean minister stressed that the strengthening of relations between Korea and the ASEAN countries is now most important, considering the geopolitical linkage between Southeast and Northeast Asia, the spokesman said. Disclosing that his nation is ready to aid Brunei in its agricultural development, the Korean minister asked Brunei to pay special attention to participation by Korean corporations in Brunei's five-year economic development plan, which starts in 1985, the spokesman said.

Yi arrived in Bandar Seri Begawan Thursday and is scheduled to leave for Manila Sunday on the second leg of his planned four-nation tour. He also will visit Jakarta on Dec. 12 and Bangkok on Dec. 17 before returning home on Dec. 21.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO INVEST IN PRIVATE COMPANIES

BK130225 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 1 Dec 84

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan -- The Brunei Government this week issued a statement quashing rumours about its investing in companies. The statement, on page one of its weekly newspaper PELITA BRUNEI, said: "The government of his majesty the Sultan and Yang dipertuan of Brunei Darussalam has no proposal or intention to purchase or acquire shares in any commercial company whether directly or through any government department or any of the agencies of his majesty's government. "Any speculation or presumption in the stock market and among the public that the government of his majesty and Sultan and Yang dipertuan has any interest in acquiring shares in commercial organisations which have connections with persons in Brunei, for example, QAF Limited and any other such companies, has no basis whatsoever." The Ministry of Finance statement went on: "Any involvement by members of the Brunei royal family in any commercial company whether inside or outside the country is their own personal matter and has no connection whatsoever with his majesty's government."

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